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could be farther from TRAUBE's practice, and nothing more manifestly perverse. In his treatment of a text, TRAUBE was, at the right moment, bold to the point of audacity. When one has grouped the manuscripts of an author in a stemma and traced the ramifications of the tradition through various monastic centres from some original source or sources, then is the time to call in the diviner, who knows by instinct where the errors lie; for some errors there certainly are. The difference between a TRAUBE and a BENTLEY is that the latter does not wait till the facts of the tradition are known; the former finds them out, both for their own value and also as a preliminary to criticism. TRAUBE's shelves were full of collectanea of all sorts; but never a portfolio that existed for its own sake. He had no patience with the pedantic, with the laboriously dull. "Mnemotechnik," he observed, "ist keine Philologie."

So all that TRAUBE left now lies before us. Apart from anything else that he did, the three volumes of *Vorlesungen und Abhandlungen* are an achievement of the highest rank. To FRANZ BOLL, his intimate friend and former colleague; PAUL LEHMANN, his worthy successor; SAMUEL BRANDT, the editor of the present volume; and their several associates, the thanks of every lover of sound learning are due. We cannot cease to deplore the cutting off of a genius in his prime, but had he lived to the full measure his work would have been incomplete, for his vision would always have run ahead of accomplishment. His life is complete, as it was at any moment of his career, full of adventure and hope and inspiration. *Breve enim tempus aetatis satis longum est ad bene honesteque vivendum.*

E. K. RAND.

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Die griechische Heldensage. Von CARL ROBERT. Berlin: Weidmannsche Buchhandlung, 1920. Pp. xii + 419. (Griechische Mythologie, von L. Preller. 4. Aufl. erneuert von CARL ROBERT. 2. Bd. 1. Buch.)

The first volume of ROBERT's revision of Preller's *Griechische Mythologie* appeared more than thirty years ago and was hardly more than a revision. But the present volume, though keeping Preller's classification, is an entirely new work. This is due to the enormous amount of archaeological material that has come to light during the recent years and which ROBERT with his unusual and characteristic combination of archaeological, literary, epigraphical, and historical knowledge, as seen in his *Bild und Lied*, his *Oidipus* and other books, has documented in a very complete manner.

The first part of this second volume deals with the legends

and myths according to the regions where they originated (*Landschaftliche Sagen*). The material is discussed under eleven headings, Thessaly and North Boeotia (Lapiths and Centaurs, Phlegyas, Cretheus, Athamas, Aeolus, Minyas, Iphiclus, Peleus, Atalanta), Aetolia (Oeneus, Meleager), Thebes (Cadmus, Amphion and Zethus, Teiresias, Oedipus, Trophonius), Attica (Cecrops, Erechtheus, Ion, the Attic kings, Procne, Cephalus, Boreas, Daedalus), Corinth (Sisyphus, Bellerophon, Medea), Pylos, Pisa, Elis (Nestor, Amythaon, Salmoneus, Iamus, Oenomaus), Argos (Perseus, Proetus, Io, Danaus, Phoroneus, the Pelopidae, Sthenelus), Laconia and Messenia (the Tyndarids, Leda, Tyndareus and Helen), Crete and Caria (Minos, Europa, Pasiphae, Daedalus, the race of Minos, Leucippus, Pandareus), Aeolis and the Troad (Macareus, Epopeus, Tennes, the Dardanidae, the Teucrians), and Thrace (Orpheus, Thamyris, Harpalyce).

The subjects are not treated in a summary fashion as one would expect in a manual but there is evidence of detailed literary and archaeological research, and no one who wishes to get to the bottom of the Greek myths or to be a thorough student of the Greek epic, lyric and tragic poetry can afford to neglect ROBERT's book. It in no small measure corrects and supplements the articles in Roscher's *Lexicon*. One wishes, however, that ROBERT might have studied more the internal historical significance and also the religious meaning of the myths, considering them also from the point of view of folk-lore, anthropology, and comparative religion. But perhaps there was not space and we must be grateful for the best general collection of the material on the Greek myths that has yet appeared in any language. There are few sources, literary or archaeological, that are not mentioned, and literature ancient and modern is abundantly cited; though Ovid and the Scholiasts might have been more used, especially Ovid's *Ibis*. But it is unusual in a German work to find so much citation of English and American articles and books, even though the contents have not always been digested. So, for example, ROBERT (p. 4) speaks of the type of centaur with human fore-legs as earlier than that with equine fore-legs. Baur whom he cites has shown that the earliest Oriental type is that with equine fore-legs, though both types were known to the Greeks from the beginning (A. J. P. XXXIII 466). Rarely is there an omission of the archaeological material, even where it is in America; but I miss for Perseus (pp. 222 f.) a reference to the interesting vase in New York (*The Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum*, II, 1907, pp. 82 f.), and for Caeneus (p. 11) might have been cited the article in J. H. S. XVII 294 ff. For a treatise with so much detail the proof-reading has been excellent, though the common mistake of Rhode for Rohde occurs (p. 10).

The second part of the second volume has appeared, but as no review copy of it has been received, I have not seen it. It deals with *Die Nationalhelden*, including Theseus with Heracles. A third part will follow on The Argonauts, the Theban Cycle, and the Trojan Cycle.

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Horaz im Urteil der Jahrhunderte. Von Dr. EDUARD STEMPLINGER. Dieterich'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Leipzig, 1921. 212 pp. 24 m.

In a recent volume of the Leipzig series 'Das Erbe der Alten' Dr. EDUARD STEMPLINGER reviews some of the various judgments which have been passed upon the poetry of Horace from his own day to ours, and sets forth something of the influence of Horace upon later literature. The book is based upon a vast amount of reading, and deals especially with the influence of Horace in Germany and France. It is a much better book than the same scholar's earlier study 'Das Fortleben der horazischen Lyrik seit der Renaissance' (1906), but he still has less to do with English and Italian literature than his title might suggest. For English literature, he might have borrowed a good deal that is interesting and important from Professor Shorey's college edition of the Odes and Epodes. Carducci's *Odi Barbare* are not mentioned. Neither is Menendez Pelayo's important study *Horacio en España*. The phrase 'der Gallier M. Ter. Varro,' p. 182, suggests a confusion of two famous Varros.

W. P. MUSTARD.